

# HARDEN BARES GERMAN SHAMS

Warns People Entry of U. S. Must Be Taken Seriously.

DEFENDS WILSON'S DEEDS. Strongly Voices Demand for Democracy as Surest Road to Peace.

COPENHAGEN, via London, April 30.—Maximilian Harden, the German "enfant terrible," publishes in the latest issue of *Die Zukunft* another daringly frank article exposing to German readers the "whims, pretences and mistakes" of their Government's policy.

"Was the German house in such order that to-morrow it will be habitable and not an eyesore to the world? The United States won't fight a German Empire which is guided by fresh men and heading for the goal indicated by President Wilson," says Herr Harden.

"Democracy is the word of the hour. A league of nations is on the way. Shall Germany freeze without, and in the end of coming peace shall mankind remain the root and branch of German political life? Responsibility for the coming peace can be borne not by any prince or any family, but only by the backs of the whole nation."

The article is devoted to the entry of the United States into the war, which Herr Harden warns the people must be taken most seriously, both from the moral side as a symptom of the weakness of Germany's appeal to the neutral world and the failure of her foreign policy, and because of the physical aspects of the weight which America will ultimately be able to throw into the scale. He reviews the steps leading to the German and American peace proposals, the proposals of unrestricted submarine war and the American declaration of a state of war, and declares with a daring to which probably no other German has dared, that Germany's peace overtures were put forward only as a bridge over which Germany could pass to relentless submarine warfare.

Gives Praise to Wilson. Consistent with his earlier attitude Herr Harden has only words of high praise for President Wilson and his policy, and reviews in various passages a slighting opinion of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, which he did not conceal at the time of Zimmermann's elevation to Ministerial rank.

Another article by Herr Harden culminates in an appeal to Germany to put the interior of her house in order and introduce democratic control into the war. He says it is the only sure basis for future peace.

Scarcely less noteworthy than his scathing criticism of German statesmen is his praise of the United States, whose work he praises in Herr Harden's justification to German readers of America's attitude toward Germany and his demotion, for example, of the favorite Pan-German arguments that the United States was inspired solely by dollars, meaning of money, upon which was only as a source for enormous profits from munition supplies.

The United States, Herr Harden declares, could have continued to amass unmeasured riches, not from munition contracts, from which only a minute part of its income was derived, but as a world's source of supply. Instead, he adds, the United States chose for its ideal to reject a continuance of its profitable neutrality to load itself with a burden of expenditure which no other country could safely bear. Those who would profit, Herr Harden tells his readers, could be sought nearer home, in the ranks of those waiting to be taken into the British iron district, Courland and Livonia.

Condemns Peace Offer. Herr Harden condemns the limitations of the peace offer of the Central Powers, whose purpose was, he says, to pave the way for a declaration of submarine war and the rejection of President Wilson's offer of peace. He says the German official efforts to deceive and mislead the President regarding the coming submarine campaign.

A rupture of relations was inevitable from President Wilson's notes the moment this was proclaimed, but Herr Harden believes that it might have been limited to the military and naval spheres and not been for the overtures looking to an alliance with Mexico and Japan, upon which he lavishes all the language of ridicule and contempt. He says that this did not lead to the fall of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Zimmermann, whom President Wilson may perhaps have expected.

Coming to the lessons for the Germans, Herr Harden declares that the impotence of the German constitution and the weakness of the German constitution or franchise, but to the deliberate choice of members who refuse to use their control to bring about a change in the constitution and who are therefore responsible for any guilt in the origin of the war and any misfortunes in its ending.

"What is now needed," he continues, "is not longings whippers for peace, not the crazy peace missions of Scheide-mann, Erberger and other amateurs, but a bold attempt to recognize again the plain truths of the situation and restore worthy freedom of criticism and decision."

OFFERED COLONELCY BY T. R. Judge Who Presided at Assailant's Trial Invited to Serve.

# GERMANS TRAP LONE AVIATORS

PARIS, April 30.—American aviators with the French army have been kept busy lately. Charles Johnson had a sharp fight with a German plane and believes he saw the enemy fall. Willis Haviland got another, and so did William Thaw. Lovell was attacked by two groups of three machines each but was unharmed.

The Americans are especially anxious to encounter a group of seven Germans who always work together and are known as the "flying circus." Their specialty is to hunt lonely stragglers. There were ten, but the English reduced them to three. The American escadrille's greatest desire is to break them up entirely. Sergt. Raoul Lufbery has been proposed for a lieutenancy for his good work.

# FIREBUG VISITS PIMLICO TRACK

German Plotters Suspected, as in the Case of Belmont Park Blazes.

The mystery surrounding the two fires at Belmont Park within the past month was heightened last night when dispatches were received from Baltimore that a fire was discovered shortly before midnight in the stables at the Pimlico racetrack, the spring meet of which was to have begun this afternoon.

Many valuable horses are quartered there, and because of the physical aspects of the weight which America will ultimately be able to throw into the scale. He reviews the steps leading to the German and American peace proposals, the proposals of unrestricted submarine war and the American declaration of a state of war, and declares with a daring to which probably no other German has dared, that Germany's peace overtures were put forward only as a bridge over which Germany could pass to relentless submarine warfare.

The practical certainty that the first fire was of incendiary origin developed into an almost absolute certainty with the second. The fire at Belmont Park was caused by a German plane, which was seen to drop incendiary bombs on the stables. The fire at Belmont Park was caused by a German plane, which was seen to drop incendiary bombs on the stables.

There are three rewards offered for information. The Westchester Racing Association offers \$2,500 for information leading to arrest and conviction for the fire at Belmont Park. The Jockey Club offers \$2,500 for information leading to arrest and conviction for the fire at Belmont Park.

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# STRIKES IN GERMANY GROW MORE SERIOUS

Socialist Leaders Say They Cannot Guarantee Order.

London, May 1 (Tuesday).—The *Daily Mail's* Berlin correspondent ascribes to the *Koelnische Volkszeitung* the statement that the Socialist leaders have announced that they are unable to guarantee order in the event of a general strike in Germany after May day.

The internal condition of Germany is reported to be generally believed to be a million workers, largely women and munition makers, are said to be sure to strike on May day. The most careful attention has been made throughout the empire to suppress demonstrations, but there is the utmost anxiety.

Another despatch from The Hague says: "Travelers from Germany announce that strikes have been going on for the past ten days in Westphalia and the Rhine provinces, especially in the steel industry. The military authorities consequently have forbidden newspapers to be sent out of the country."

No Berlin newspapers have arrived at Copenhagen for two days. Such a suspension of news is regarded as a preliminary military development. German subjects have been prevented from crossing into Holland for the past six days. It is believed this is due to the Government's desire to conceal conditions in Germany.

# FRENCH LAUNCH GREAT ATTACK

Push Ahead in Champagne in Hot Fighting Over Several Miles.

TRENCHES ARE CAPTURED. Nivelle's Troops Make Gains on Both Sides of Two Important Heights.

LONDON, April 30.—The French attacked to-day on a front of several miles in Champagne, making considerable progress on either side of the dominating height, Mont Carnillet. Simultaneously, the battle of Arras died down and the only fighting was another futile German counter attack.

In to-day's attack, the French advanced an average distance of a half mile. West of the height, the trenches they attacked were strongly fortified and the fighting was especially hard. The gains made were secured by the hill were obtained by securing the two heights, Mont Carnillet and Haut Mont, which are of great importance.

There is evidence that the French attack is soon to spread westward toward Soissons, and that to-day's attack, following the Franco-British procedure of attacking alternately on Monday, is only the opening wedge. The German statement emphasizes again the violence of the French artillery fire on the whole front.

# German Attack Fails.

On the British front, a local attack south of the Scarpe improved the British position, but the attack was repulsed. The German attack was repulsed. The German attack was repulsed. The German attack was repulsed.

The German official statement of to-day says that the British "defeat" on Saturday was a tactical success, but that a conservative estimate puts their losses at more than 6,000 killed and wounded, while more than 1,000 prisoners were taken. The German official statement of to-day says that the British "defeat" on Saturday was a tactical success, but that a conservative estimate puts their losses at more than 6,000 killed and wounded, while more than 1,000 prisoners were taken.

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AS VIVIANI AND WILSON HOLD CONFERENCE; NAVY GUNNERS LOST AS ARMED SHIP IS SUNK

Oil Tanker Vacuum Torpedoed Near Hebrides; 29 Perish.

TEN ARE NAVAL MEN. Three Gunners, Chief Mate and 14 of Crew Land Safely.

U. S. LIEUTENANT MISSING. Submarine Claims First Victims of Navy Since War Was Declared.

LONDON, April 30.—An American naval lieutenant and nine of his gun crew of twelve are believed to have lost their lives following an attack by a German submarine that torpedoed and sunk the American oil tanker Vacuum on Saturday. They are the first members of the American navy to fall victims to Germany's ruthless submarine operations since the United States entered the war.

The Vacuum was torpedoed 140 miles west of Barra, one of the Hebrides islands off the Scotch coast, while on her way back to the United States from a European port. It is not known whether the American sailors aboard the ship were in the second boat. That boat has been saved and the men landed. They are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The Vacuum is the second American vessel that has been sunk by the Germans. The Arctic was sunk on April 1. One member of the American gun crew aboard the Arctic was killed in the discharge of his duty by the Germans. This was before the declaration of a state of war, however.

NO OFFICIAL WORD. Washington Departments Informally Formed as to Vacuum.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Neither the Navy Department nor the State Department had any official word of the torpedoing of the Vacuum to-day. While the Navy Department refuses to give out the names of the crew, it is understood that the Lieut. Thomas mentioned in the cable dispatches is Lieut. C. C. Thomas.

Lieut. Clarence Crase Thomas was born in California on December 26, 1886, and entered the Naval Academy from that State in July, 1904.

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The original crew shipped here consisted of thirty-four men, including the shipper. The two guns of the Vacuum were manned by twelve gunners under a naval lieutenant, so the ship's company, unless others were added to it, could not have been more than twenty-four men.

Bill for Sunday Farming In. ALBANY, April 30.—A bill to permit agricultural work on Sunday during the war was introduced to-day by Senator Slater of Westchester. It was advanced to final passage.

# The Income Tax You May Have to Pay

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Following are the various amounts persons will be called on to pay if the House subcommittee's income tax draft should be adopted:

Income (married couple)	Normal tax under old law	Additional normal tax under proposed law	Surplus—old law	Additional surplus—new law	Total tax
\$3,000	None	2% on \$1,000	None	None	\$20
\$4,000	None	2% on 2,000	None	None	\$40
\$5,000	2% on \$1,000	2% on 3,000	None	None	\$80
\$7,000	2% on \$3,000	2% on \$5,000	None	None	\$180
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The Treasury Department estimates that there are roughly 2,500,000 persons with income from \$1,000 to \$50,000. The average income of these persons is estimated to be \$2,500. The average income of these persons is estimated to be \$2,500.

As total returns under old law were \$74,000,000 and under new law \$231,380,000, it is estimated that the new law will make returns of income if the subcommittee's plan were adopted.

# MACHINERY READY FOR N. Y. WAR CENSUS

Whitman Will Place Federal Programme Before the State Plan.

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Acting quickly under orders from the Governor the military authorities and city and county officials of the State have been preparing for a week to meet the Federal government all men of the prescribed ages. Only one day will be needed for this work, which will be carried on with election districts as units.

"We want President Wilson to understand that New York State is wholeheartedly behind him in the Federal conscription act," said Gov. Whitman to-night. "Therefore to assure success of the conscription enrollment I will issue an order postponing for a week to set in motion the machinery already organized throughout the State to carry out the Federal registration."

But I want to assure those who have been planning the State conscription work and the home defense organizations that we will go ahead with our military census as soon as the conscription work is completed. I trust the defense organizations will rally to the aid of city and county officials for this conscription work as they did for the State work and I am confident that putting off the military census for a few days will not lessen the enthusiasm of the State units or of those who have volunteered for the work.

Elaborate preparations for hurrying the work of enrolling men of conscription age have been made as a result of the Government's orders, and on the night of the day act it is predicted that Washington will know how many men of the stated ages there are in New York State, how many of them have dependent children, what their occupations are and other information of value in working out the selective draft.

Gov. Whitman was advised to-night by the War Department to proceed with the organization of county boards of registration. The Mayor and Sheriff of the State have received particulars of the plan to enroll men of conscription age by voting districts at the regular polling places if possible.

Registration boards in each county will consist of the Sheriff, County Clerk and County Physician or Health Officer. In every city of 50,000 persons or more there will be a "city board of control." In each city the Governor recommended that boards of three be constituted for one or more wards, functioning under the city board of control. Each of these boards will have a medical officer, who will be a physician or surgeon, and a clerk. The service will be restored.

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